

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 78.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 253. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL.

It is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cherow to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile.—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM,
vs.
PHILIP CHITTIM.

Petition for Divorce.

WHEREAS a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States.
J. W. HENDERSON.
3mt254.—pr. adv. \$4.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

PAUL WHITE vs. Robert Pickens.—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects. J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.
6t253.—pr. adv. \$2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

WILLIAM CROWEL vs. R. Pickens.—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects. J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.
6t253.—pr. adv. \$2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—July Sessions, 1829.

HUSTON HARRIS vs. The heirs at law of Thomas S. Harris.—Petition, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Harris, James Harris, Margaret Harris, Wm. Harris and Thomas Harris, children of Robert Harris, Elizabeth Campbell, Margaret, James and Addison Campbell, Robert White, Fanny, Charles, Sarah and Elizabeth White, heirs at law, of said Thomas S. Harris, are not inhabitants of this State: On motion of the Plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for six weeks, that unless the defendants in this case appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and execution awarded accordingly.
J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.
6t253.—pr. adv. \$2 50.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for BAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09tf.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS.

Have just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Dr. ROGERS' LINIMENT, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (as seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEORGE W. ARNOLD.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS, No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted, for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied.
WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS.

Ondontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.
Many empirical remedies for the "Ondontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWELL'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills*, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.
Salisbury, June 20, 1829. 239.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.



THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for *CASH*, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, July 6, 1829.—3mt253.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha, Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb, Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic, Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap, Sweet Oil,
Calomel, Castor Oil,
Laudanum, Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine, Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva, Aromatic Bitters,
Ess. Peppermint.

Also, *Seidlitz Powders*,
SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.—247tf.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling and Reading, with particular attention to Orthography and Orthography; Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics;—Drawing, Painting, Needle-work and Music.

The price of tuition per session, (five months) payable in advance, is \$10 00

Contingent expenses, 50

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Music, 20 00

Board can be obtained in the best families in town at \$7 per month. Six or eight young ladies can be boarded in the Academy.

BENJAMIN COTTELL, Principal.
4t—45, 47, 49, 53.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1829.

REBECCA Morgan, by her guardian, James Campbell, vs. the widow and heirs at law of Reuben Morgan, deceased.—Petition for sale of Real Estate.—Ordered, by the court, that notice be given by advertisement in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the representatives of John Morgan, dec. Theophilus Morgan, Jo Huie and his wife Polly, Wm. Campbell & his wife Jane, Reuben Morgan, the representative of Tho. Morgan dec. Jo. Morgan and Enoch Huie & his wife Catharine, defendants mentioned in said petition, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear before the Judge of the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to demur to or answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as to them pro confesso.

Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. e.
6t254.—pr. adv. \$2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Cabarrus County, JULY SESSIONS, 1829.

Parish, Corning & Co. vs. Original Attachment levied, &c.

George Fleming.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff by Counsel, Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in October next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

JAMES G. SPEARS, Clk. c. c.
6t254.—pr. adv. 2 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. & C.
3mt264.—pr. adv. \$4.

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf
WM. J. ALEXANDER.

For Sale or Barter.

TWO of the best tracts of LAND in this part of the country, both lying on the Yadkin river, and known by the names of the *Horse Shoe* and *Boonsford* tracts. The first tract, the *Horse Shoe*, contains upwards of 700 acres, 220 of which are low grounds of the first quality and between 2 and 300 acres of excellent high land; the other tract contains about 600 acres, 180 acres prime low grounds and a considerable quantity of the upland well adapted to cotton.

Price and payments made known, on application to the subscriber. Will be received in payment, Cash, or in exchange for said lands, Negroes at a fair price, Cotton at a stipulated price, or Bank Stock, at its passing value. Persons wishing to buy, will please call on the subscriber, residing on the *Horse Shoe*, or in my absence, apply to Mr. Worham, who will show the lands.

JNO. CALLOWAY.
August 24, 1829.—6t254.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:—

A *House and Lot* on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury, together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres of Land.

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah McAtee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND, LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzma, Thomas Mull, and others; on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of STILLS and TIX WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

—ALSO—

ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

ALSO, a new and complete stick GIG & HARNESS. All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, August 1, 1829.—6t244.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale.
E. C.

SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days. First day, two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM. JONES, Proprietor.
September 8th, 1829. 5155

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, AERONAUT.

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle*, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND,
Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Intemperance is the road which leads to ruin, and the traveller therein is a madman.

Desultory Selections.

Avarice outwitted......The case of John Eyre, Esq. who, though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman who was his intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only £500, leaving the bulk of his large property to his nephew and his heir at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of £500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

Rapacity punished......Last harvest a wealthy farmer on the Luss side of Lochlomond, who knew the lease of his poorer neighbor would expire on the following Martinmas, went to the landlord and stated, that his poor neighbor did not intend to keep his farm, and if the landlord was disposed to let it, he would willingly become taxman. The landlord, who imagined that he could not have a better tenant, immediately set about the preliminary arrangements, and let the applicant his neighbor's farm. When the report of this transaction reached the poor man he went to the landlord and enquired if it was true, that he had let his farm over his head. The landlord replied, that it was certainly true; but that he had been credibly informed the present tenant did not wish to keep it.—"Such a thought," said the farmer, "never entered my head; although I am poor, I have always paid my rent cheerfully, and you know I have no other way to provide a living for myself and family." The landlord told him to be comforted and retired; but soon returned saying, "It is too true, I have let your farm to your wealthy neighbor. However, I find that tho' he has taken your farm, he has not taken his own, which is far more valuable. I will, therefore, let you his farm, and under such circumstances as will give you a chance to exceed him as much in riches, as you excel him in candor." This pledge was honorably redeemed by the landlord; and last Martinmas the wealthy farmer actually took possession of his poor neighbor's little farm; while at the same time, the poor farmer entered on the extensive premises of his erstwhile rival, to the entire satisfaction of the neighborhood; thus affording a striking example that honesty brings its own reward, and duplicity its own punishment.

Scots paper.

A gentleman rather fond of dozing in church, lately accosted in the street an individual knight of the trowel, and said, "sir, I am informed that you are one of the pillars of the church;" "well, perhaps, I am more active than formerly," said he in reply, "but I regret to learn that you are one of the sleepers."

From the National Journal.

Compromise with Great Britain.—There has not for some time past existed a doubt in the mind of any citizen, having the facilities, with the disposition and capacity, to trace the operations of the government, that the new minister from General Jackson to Great Britain is instructed to prepare the way for, if not to enter into, an actual negotiation for the purpose of modifying our tariff to meet the views of the British government. We presume that the Free Trade Advocate has given the precise ground which Mr. McLane is instructed to keep in view, perhaps to take—that provided our grain and flour will be admitted into British ports at a duty of not more than 25 cents per bushel, or something less, our ports shall be thrown open, at equally moderate duties, to all the manufactures of Great Britain. And this is what the Editors of the Free Trade Advocate, of the Mercantile Advertiser, of the New-York Courier, and others, pretend to consider as RECIPROCITY. We only advert to the subject at this time for the purpose of reprinting, from the Mercantile Advertiser of Friday, the following paragraph in reference to this negotiation:

Treaty with Great Britain.—The rumor originally published by us, that there was some probability of a treaty with Great Britain, which would prevent the angry discussion of the Tariff question in the ensuing Congress, and regulate the trade between the two countries on a basis of reciprocity, has gathered strength; and there seems to be little doubt in any quarter, that the instructions to Mr. McLane will have that object clearly in view. To those who revert to the issue of all attempts by former negotiators, because of the impression on both sides, that each was endeavoring to procure unequal advantages—to those also who recollect the difficulty of adjusting any thing like a reciprocal system by either parliamentary or Congressional enactments, we should suppose the mere proposition to form a treaty on the basis suggested, would be hailed as one of unquestionable policy, but, whether from party feeling or some other cause, we have seen the measure scouted by some, and deprecated by others. We repeat our confidence in the truth of the original report, and if there be sincerity in those who have complained of a want of reciprocity, we think their wishes will soon be accomplished.

Our readers will observe that negotiation is to be resorted to, in order to "prevent the angry discussion of the Tariff question in the ensuing Congress;" or, in plainer phrase, to take the subject out of the hands of the House of Representatives altogether. It is, in fact, the fulfillment of the bargain made by General Jackson with the Southern leaders, by which they stipulated to support his election, and he to modify the Tariff, so as to make it conform to their wishes.

The following paragraph, from the Morning Courier of the same day, more obliquely looks to the same point:

"We are not without hopes that, by a judicious and safe compromise with England, on all points of commercial dispute, to recover the colonial trade."

Deprived of the voice of their Representatives in Congress, the manufacturers, and all the friends of Domestic Industry, will soon be placed in a situation where they will only have to mourn over the sudden obscuration of those bright prospects which the destiny of our country has heretofore been hurrying her on to realize. The fatal blow will thus be given to that policy which has received not only the assent of all preceding Presidents, but also the full sanction of public opinion. Will the sovereign people suffer themselves to be ruined by the profligacy of their servants?

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The Thinking Secretary.—The public is apprised that the present Secretary of the Navy has, in the prosecution of the numerous, arduous, intricate and highly responsible duties of his station, acquired the flattering appellation of "the thinking Secretary." We say flattering appellation—for, without *Thought*, how many hundred years would the world have been behind-hand in the discoveries which so much enhance the comforts and contribute to the elegancies of life, and which enrich the annals of modern science. In truth, the old proverb that "Necessity is the mother of Invention" is altogether incorrect. No invention was ever yet consummated without intense reflection; and what is Necessity but the death of Thought? the blasts of whose chilling breath freeze and congeal both source and current? A greater or more prudent gentleman than *Walter the Doubter*, (which we take to be synonymous to *Thinker*, inasmuch as no man ever doubted who did not think, or thought who did not doubt,) never dwelt upon this mundane sphere; and we have no reason to doubt but that he was the prototype of John Branch. The deeds of Walter are told in Knickerbocker's veritable history of the "Nieuw Nederlands," to which we refer the reader, for a "right pleasant and witty" record of his brilliant adventures. But if it should appear therefrom that he sometimes doubted so long as to

what means of defence should be used, that his mud forts were demolished, his boats destroyed and his sour kroust carried off by his adversary, put it down to his sound discretion—for there is a Dutch as well as English saying, that "haste makes waste." So, if under the administration of the profound Mr. Branch, means be not invented whereby our ships shall be built and manned at half the present cost, and their speed so wonderfully increased that a voyage to the Pacific shall be but a month's job, it will be owing entirely to the magnitude of the improvements contemplated, and the impossibility of *thinking* sufficiently of the means to be employed in the accomplishment of such magnificent projects in the short space of four years—at which time the people will relieve him of his doubts, and permit him to divert his *thinking powers* to the discovery of the longitude, perpetual motion, or Symmes's hole.

The following letter from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier will show how cautiously the Secretary acts with regard to matters of trifling import. If, as Pope says, "we reason but from what we know," we must conclude, from this specimen of the Secretary's habits, that, when subjects of great interest and magnitude call his reflecting powers into action, the result is beyond the comprehension of ordinary minds:—

"A portrait painter, who was desirous to obtain the likeness of the Members of the present Cabinet—perhaps in the belief that there will never be such another Cabinet—in the course of his visits for that purpose, called upon Mr. Secretary Branch, and propounded his request after the following fashion: 'Sir, I am desirous to obtain the Portraits of the present illustrious Cabinet. I have called on the other Members, who have kindly acceded to my wishes. Will you do me a like favor, and permit me, at your leisure, to wait upon you for the purpose of obtaining a sitting.' The Secretary put down his pen, and drew himself up into the attitude of peculiar dignity. He turned the subject over and over in his mind, examined, and re-examined and riddled the question, to discover if it contained any occult meaning, or whether or not it might be a scheme of the opposition party to obtain a *fac simile* of his talented self, for physiognomists to play their tricks upon, and being unable to come to any satisfactory result, he at length solemnly responded:—'Sir, have the goodness to submit your proposition to me in writing, and I will think of it.' The portrait painter instantly evaporated, astonished at the profundity which dwells in the head of the Navy Department."

The New York Courier thus mildly rebukes the New York Mercantile for letting the cat out of the bag—that is, for divulging the secret that Mr. McLane is instructed to make overtures to Great Britain, with a view to the modification of our Tariff law, so as to make it more in accordance with the wishes and interests of the *British*—not the *American* manufacturer. The Mercantile merits the rebuke which is administered with all possible gentleness. The Editor of the Courier, among his many graces, has acquired that rare one of Nick Bottom, and "can roar you gently as a sucking dove."

"That the coalition papers should pry into the instructions of our minister sent abroad, or attempt to unlock the movements that precede the accomplishment of desirable treaties, is all proper and perfectly in character with the rest of their conduct. No judicious friend of the Administration would countenance such indiscretion. Little minded or cunning minded men, under the mask of friendship, would adopt such a course; but with the sole view of giving to that Administration, to the extent of their power, the deepest stabs to its character and its permanency. To such motives we cannot but attribute the publication of the vague rumor, concerning a treaty with Great Britain. Such publications can only do mischief. They originate in mischief—and they are perpetuated for mischief."

Nat. Jour.

Mr. Clay and the Administration Prints.—It is curious and amusing to observe the relative positions of this retired Statesman, and the busy, barking mouth-piece of a successful opposition. By the legitimate expression of the public will, however improperly or otherwise that may have been biased, Mr. CLAY has been removed from public authority. He is now no more than any other of his fellow-citizens, so far as the weight of office is concerned—and is only to be distinguished above the most indifferent member of the community, by his personal qualifications—his talents—his virtues, and the services he has rendered the Country. Wherefore then the abuse and persecution which pursue him even into the shade of domestic retirement? Why, after the successful issue of that bitter and unsparing conflict, which drove him into that retirement, and planted the standard of a triumphant chief on the highest citadel of power, is the generosity of victory forgotten, and its glory tarnished by a mean spirited vindictiveness? Why, in fine, is the dig-

nity of manhood sunk into the ferocity of the brute?

Perhaps an answer can be given to these humiliating enquiries, not overpalatable to the self-love and vanity of an infuriated but unsettled faction. Even the dead Lion is an object of terror. But let him only sleep, and fearful indeed is his waking to the apprehension of his inferiors. The analogy is most apt to that wretched and agonizing suspense with which the whole race of calumniators, parasites, dependents and office-seekers, who constitute a subsidized press, and the most part of its supporters, are watching the temporary repose of the sleeping giant, whose ere long awakened energies threaten to crush them into their native insignificance.

From the Pawtucket Chronicle.

Lost children.—In a thickly populated village like ours, and that population made up in a great measure of children, nothing is more common than to see, on an evening, an anxious mother looking for a little wanderer, who has strayed from his paternal home, to the vicinity of the mills, or the river. On Sunday evening last, an instance of this kind was witnessed at Valley Falls, in this vicinity. A Mrs. Carpenter missed towards the close of the day her little boy, aged four years. She waited until dark with an anxiety that mothers only can know, and still her boy, her "dear boy," as she said, came not. At this time a Mrs. Slocum, who resided in the same house, went with her to seek him. The village was alarmed, and every part of it searched without effect. And as a last resort, the water was drawn from the flumes of the mills. The mother stood by watching for the body of her son, when a murmur from the crowd said it was discovered—a corpse was drawn from the water—her soul almost left its frail tenement when it was brought before her, and she strained her eyes to behold again the features of her lost baby. She gazed once, and again with tenfold interest; then gave a shriek of joy, for it was not the child of her bosom, but the son of her neighbor, Mrs. Slocum, the very woman who had come with her to look for the lost one, and who had not entertained a fear for the safety of her own offspring.—But short to her was that momentary triumph, for ere her surprise was over, another lifeless body was taken from the same trench, and she knew it, as a fond parent knows its own. They had been fishing, as was told by their fishing rods found near; one of them fell in, and the other was probably a victim in the noble attempt to rescue him from a watery and untimely grave. Every effort to resuscitate them proved fruitless.

Water Spout.—It is supposed that a Water Spout broke on the end of a mountain near Strickler's Spring in Virginia, on the night of the 7th ult. A letter from Lexington in that State, dated 23d, says: "We have conversed with a gentleman who was at the springs during the time—he states that the torrent of water washed to a considerable distance a large rock of more than a thousand pounds—and that the stones washed down in the orchard of Mr. Strickland, cover between one and two acres; and it is believed a single team would not be sufficient to haul it off in a year."

Effects of Fashion.—It is currently reported, says "Anti-Quiz," in the Rochester Republican, that a fashionable lady was blown off into the river, while crossing the Aqueduct during the sudden squall on Sunday. The accident is attributed to the *fashionable size* of her bonnet, about the diameter of a bushel basket; but (thanks to the balloon like dimensions of her fashionable sleeves,) she was buoyed up till her gallant rescued her from her perilous situation.

Sugar from Beets.—The manufacture of Sugar from Beets which was introduced into France by Napoleon in 1811 and 1812, has increased to such an extent, that there are nearly 100 Sugar manufactories in that country, producing an annual amount of about 4,921 tons. In Picardy alone, the number of manufactories is 25. While the price of refined sugar in Paris is 11½d sterling per lb, the manufacture is profitable. It is estimated that one half of all the sugar consumed in Paris, and one-eleventh of the total quantity consumed in France, is made from Beets. For whiteness and beauty, it is said, when refined, to be unequalled by any other. "Bulk for bulk, however, the refined West India sugar is sweeter than the refined beet sugar; but beet sugars, weight for weight, the two are equally sweet." The discovery of sugar in the beet root was made by the celebrated German Chemist Margrave, and announced to the public in 1747.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Augusta, Sept. 15.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a fire took place at the old Eagle Tavern, occupied by Mr. William G. Grimes. The house and several out buildings, with the principal part of their furniture, were consumed. Fortunately for the preservation of an important section of our city, a dead calm prevailed during the conflagration—it appeared

to us that a "cup full" of wind would have spread the devastating element to the adjoining squares, and left them in ruins. The fire originated in the garret; and is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

On Tuesday night last, an attempt was made to set fire to the Ware house adjoining the Eagle Tavern, in which the incendiary would have succeeded but for the timely notice of Mr. Grimes, and a few other gentlemen.

Domestic Muslims.—The Pawtucket Chronicle says, "we have in our office a sample of figured Muslim, manufactured by Mr. Hamilton Faulkner, at Central Falls. This sample is said by good judges to be equal to any imported muslim." We hope that this new branch of domestic industry will prosper.

Canadian Justice.—As a specimen of "Canadian justice," the editor of the Freeman says—"James Fitzgibbon, the magistrate found guilty of a violent breach of the peace, was fined one shilling and dismissed. The editor of the Freeman, found guilty only of using the words 'native malignity,' in reference to the Attorney General, lest they might lead to a breach of the peace, was committed to jail for one year, fined one thousand shillings, and bound down to keep the peace for three years, in 2400 dollars! The country that can bear this administration of justice, will bear any thing."

CHOCOLATE PLANT.

There is a plant cultivated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which is considered an excellent substitute for chocolate. It is the *holcus bicolor* of Welldenow, from the seed of which is made a beverage resembling in color, taste, and many other qualities, the common chocolate. The plant is an annual, 8 or 10 feet in height, and resembles the common broom. The *holcus bicolor* is a native of Persia, and grows well in this country. A single plant will yield seed enough to produce, by a second year's crop, a sufficiency to furnish a family of six or eight persons for a whole year, with a good and nourishing beverage, which is supposed to be preferable to tea or coffee. It is thus prepared:—The seeds and husks are ground in a coffee-mill into grains somewhat smaller than ground coffee: it is then boiled over a fire, with a sufficient quantity of milk and a small piece of butter, until the beverage assumes a chocolate color, which it receives from the husks. The liquor is then strained through gauze and sweetened till palatable.

Cape-Fear Bank.—A meeting of the stockholders of this bank has been called, to be held on the second Monday in November next, to take into consideration the matters embraced in a letter from Louis D. Wilson, Esq. on behalf of the commissioners appointed by the state; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they, the stockholders, would consider it advisable to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence.

Carolina Observer.

Original Anecdote of Capt. Hall.—When this Captain of the Royal Navy was at Boston, he and his lady visited the Latin School in that city, where Franklin was educated. This is a free school, where two hundred boys, from the Mayor's son to the Constables's are educated at the public expense, and from which about twenty youths go annually to Harvard University. Captain and Mrs. Hall heard the lads recite, and were struck with admiration, as well they might be, with the thoroughness of their studies, and the excellence of their recitations. Perceiving among the boys some who were rather meanly dressed, he hastily asked the head instructor how they came there. He was told they were from poor families. "What!" said he, "do you instruct vagabonds? I will not hear them recite." And he, with his lady, abruptly left the school room. The master, who had himself risen from being a journeyman bricklayer, to the rank of one of the first Latinists in New England, with due ceremony conducted the tourist to the door. [This anecdote may be relied on, as it was communicated to us by a lad who was present, and who has this year entered College.]

Y. Y. Jour. Com.

Coopers' work by Machinery.—We have seen in successful operation, at South Boston, certain machines for manufacturing barrels, casks, kegs, &c. driven by steam, and invented by John Hale, of Hollis, New Hampshire. These machines perform the following operations of the cooper, viz:—They shave the staves on both sides at one operation, as well those which are crooked and winding as those which are straight. They joint them fit for the truss hoops. They cut the heads fit for the casks, without the use of axe or shave. We are assured by an ingenious practical mechanic, well acquainted with the old mode, as well as Mr. Hale's method of manufacturing such articles, that one man by his machinery can perform as much work as ten men by common hand labor. These

machines may be driven by steam, water, or horse power.

N. E. Farmer.

A machine has been invented in Philadelphia by which the work of excavating canals, &c. may be greatly facilitated. It is made like a cart, loading itself by means of a hollow wheel. One of these machines is now in use on the Schuylkill river, and with the help of one man and a boy is said to perform the work of twenty men and save the labor of nine horses.

Stephen Girard, an eminent merchant in Philadelphia, is causing to be constructed a large block of convenient brick houses, the annual rent of which is to be ten per cent. of their cost. He offers to those tenants who shall occupy them ten years and duly pay the rent, to give them a deed in fee simple, of the premises. Charities of this kind deserve honorable mention, since they have a direct tendency to procure habits of economy and permanent industry.

We published yesterday the removal of Mr. Bradley as assistant Postmaster General. The facts in the case are as follows:

Amos Kendall caused a sophisticated statement of the accounts of a Postmaster whom he wished to turn out, but whom Mr. Barry declined removing, to be drawn up with a view of making him appear a defaulter. This was signed, innocently, by Mr. Bradley; who, when he found he had been made accessory to a wicked fraud, exposed the transaction. Therefore he has been punished. If these facts stand in need of commentary, there is less feeling and intelligence in the American public than it has credit for. Col. Gardner, who has been rewarded, is a very worthy man. He can also get certificates from one of the editors of the Enquirer, that he was a good Jackson man many years ago, when that Editor was positive that the present Executive had no capacity whatever for transacting civil business.

N. Y. Spectator.

If the statement in the Telegraph relative to Mr. Barry's indebtedness to the United States as a surety for the former Postmaster at Lexington should prove, by any accident, to be correct, Mr. Barry is not equitably responsible for so much money as was supposed. He still, however, remains liable, together with others, in a considerable amount.

Turkish Standards.—The great standard, won by the King of Poland from the Turks in 1683, at the affair of Kalemberg, is about eight feet in breadth, a green and crimson stuff, and golden tissue mixed, with a device in Arabesque characters, which may be thus translated: "There is no other God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." At the four corners of this standard are also written the names of Albuquerque and Omar, who were two successors of Mahomet. The ball on the top of the staff (about the size of a man's joined fists) is of brass gilt. This standard was sent by the King of Poland to the Pope, who has suspended it from the roof of St. Peter's, by the side of another taken from the Infidels at the battle of Chotzen, some years ago. The banner named by the Turks "Basarac," is carefully preserved in the Seraglio, in a case built into the wall on the right hand side as you enter the chamber, in which is the Grand Seigneur's summer bed; the Turks believe that this standard was sent from Heaven to Mahomet, when making war on the Giaours, or Christian Princes, as an infallible pledge of victory.

United Service Journal.

Mankind, at the beginning of the 15th century, are thus described in the Liverpool Observer:

"They had neither looked into Heaven nor Earth—neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, mathematics without instruments, geometry without scale, astronomy without demonstration.—They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing press, writing no paper, and paper no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and a billet doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher.—They were clothed without manufactures, and the richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash book; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark."

The Journal.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1829.

The Rev. Dr. Rice, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach at the following places on the days mentioned: On Wednesday, the 7th instant, at Lincoln, at 12 o'clock, M. at Unity Church, near Beattie's Ford, on Thursday, the 8th, at 12 o'clock; at Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg county, on Friday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock; at Centre Church, Iredell county, on Saturday, the 10th, at 12 o'clock; at Statesville, Fourth Creek Church, on Sunday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock; and at Thytira Church, on Wednesday, the 14th, at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. Professor Gooden, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach at Charlotte on Thursday Evening, the 8th instant, at 6 o'clock; also, at the Rev. Mr. Watson's Church, Steel Creek, on the following Sabbath.

The Milton Gazette of the 30th September, nominates A. D. MURPHY of Orange county, as a fit person to be successor of Mr. Branch in the Senate of the United States. This is the fourth person now in nomination for that office in the Western part of the State, and it is feared that the members of the Assembly will find themselves sadly puzzled to make a choice out of so many—and the result is likely to be, that none of the four will be elected. Not because any of them are unworthy, for they are all honorable men; but because none will have interest enough individually in the Legislature to obtain a requisite majority, while there is an opposing interest, as there always has been, in the Eastern part of the State.

It will be seen by some extracts from the Washington papers on our preceding page, that some Editors, pretending to know the secrets of the cabinet, assert that Mr. McLane, General Jackson's new minister to England, has instructions to negotiate away and supercede the existing Tariff Law of the U. States.

This looks much like the attempt of Charles I. while king of England, to levy ship money and other revenue without the aid of Parliament, which attempt resulted in the decapitation of that misguided sovereign.—May not this attempt of the new President result in the like catastrophe? May not some spirit of Cromwell arise to stain the land with blood?

A grosser insult on the understanding could scarcely be conceived, than that offered to the people of the United States by the present administration, of spending vast sums of money in changing foreign ministers and other officers, without assigning any other reason than that of rewarding friends & punishing enemies, and after all, calling it Reform and Economy.

The President should consider (as he has been a Lawyer) that his office is a tenancy at will, or at best, but for years, while that of the King of England was a prescriptive right, equal to a freehold estate, a much surer and better title. That the people are sovereign and the President their servant, is a truth that we presume will not be denied; it would therefore seem to be his duty punctually to administer the existing laws of Congress made and enacted by the combined wisdom of the national Council, instead of going about to evade and supersede the same, because some of his partisans choose to think the law unfavorable to their interest. But suppose such treaty should be made as these instructions contemplate, will the senate venture to sanction it? Will they surrender their power and dignity in honour of a party idol? Or will the President, in contempt of Law and custom (as usual) undertake to sanction it by his own constructive power, and justify the act by alleging, that as the treaty making power is confided to him, he has a paramount right to make such treaty as he pleases, and to carry the same into effect when made; which undertaking, being a necessary consequence of the first, would be no greater assumption of power, nor nearer approximation to despotic and arbitrary government, than the assumption of the power to supersede or annul a law of Congress by negotiation.

Miss Wright.—We see in the North-

ern papers, with some surprise, a challenge said to have been sent by a Mr. McCalla to the noted Miss Frances Wright, and by her accepted. It did not propose to fight with sword, pistol, rifle or musket, but with pointed arguments; it proposed the time and place of meeting, appointed two moderators on his behalf; allowing her the privilege of nominating two moderators on her part, and of altering the time and place of meeting; which challenge appears to have been a forgery, as Mr. McCalla knew nothing of all these fearful notes of preparation, until he found the challenge and acceptance published in due form in one of the newspapers. It appears, however, that Mr. McCalla, being a man of courage, and perhaps fearing that he might not be able to prove a negative agreeably to the legal conceptions of our modern political rulers; amended the said forged challenge by naming the subjects to be discussed, alias the causes of the quarrel; adopted the forged challenge as his own, and if the other party admits the amendment, the preliminaries will be fairly settled and the parties fully at issue. The report of the combat will no doubt be published in a short time. It is not to be expected that either of the contending parties will yield the victory to his or her opponent, or acknowledge themselves beaten.—That our readers may have some idea of the nature of the pending combat, we subjoin a sketch of the character and principles of the combatants agreeably to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Mr. McCalla is reported to be a Presbyterian clergyman of good standing in the City of Philadelphia, his principles & doctrines are therefore generally well known and need not be further explained. Miss Wright, so we must call her, remains untrammelled with any matrimonial engagement, it being part of her doctrine to cry down the practice as contrary to republican principles. All men, says the constitution, are born free and of right ought to be equal; but she says that when a woman is married, she by the existing rules of society becomes subordinate, and is no free nor equal as she should be—therefore matrimony, in its very nature, is oppressive and unjust to females. Further, a woman and a man are, upon entering into the bonds of wedlock, bound exclusively to each other and have no remedy when mutual love and attachment cease to exist; therefore, it is unjust on both sides, in that it restrains natural freedom. Again, the offspring of a matrimonial connection are under the arbitrary control of their parents, agreeably to the rules of society much longer than is necessary; the time of their freedom being fixed by statute, instead of by nature, as it should be. By the existing rules of society, says Miss Wright the children inherit their parents' property and standing in society, whereas every one should stand upon his own merits; no one should have anything more than is absolutely necessary; none should have the privilege of calling the product of their industry exclusively their own; every thing should be in common to all persons. These disorganizing principles put us in mind of the speculation and arguments of a French Philosopher of the last century, who insists upon what he calls the sound doctrine, that extremes approach each other; that as two ships sailing from the same point and taking opposite courses, will, with perseverance and industry in process of time arrive & meet again at the point of departure, so says he the French, having reached the highest point of refinement in society, more easily adopt the manners and customs of the savages of North America, when forced to live among them, than their less refined English neighbours, when placed under similar circumstances.

And in this way, we presume, Miss Wright intends to refine society, by philosophising it into a state bordering upon, if not positively within the prescribed boundaries of savage (we had almost said) beastly nature.

The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent of the United States Gazette, at Washington. Duff will please to explain.

Our city has been very much agitated

for some days past on the subject of a dispute between a minister of one of our churches, General Jackson and Major Eaton. The minister is said to have delivered a very plain sermon in the presence of General Jackson, who has been one of his congregation. In this discourse, I am told that he drew the portraits of a good and a bad President. It was unnecessary to write under the sketches, the names of the originals. No one could mistake that the good President was a picture of the ex-President Adams; and as little was it possible to err in fixing General Jackson as the original of the other portrait. The effect of this discourse was to produce an active enmity against the minister; which was greatly increased by some observations which the latter, in the exercise of his duty as conservator of the morals of his flock, considered himself bound to make. The minister, it is said, was sent for by Gen Jackson, and, in the presence of Mr. Eaton, was interrogated and reproved; but as he is understood to be as pious as he is conscientious, no concession escaped from him; and the angry feelings of the men of power, instead of being assuaged, were still more excited. General Jackson, it is said, has left the church of the offended minister, and has taken a pew in another church. It is further rumoured, that the matter is not yet terminated.

A suit has been threatened to be brought against the minister; while he, on the other hand, has menaced that he will make a publication, which the strongest persuasions have been used to prevent. The Clergy of this city, it is also asserted, have had meetings on the subject, the result of which has been a determination to sustain their Clerical brother in the course which he has taken. The last report connected with the affair which I shall mention is, that the ladies of the cabinet have decided on the matter; so that the apple of discord is likely to run through the whole of our society, from the highest to the lowest.

The French papers state, on the authority of a letter from Madrid, dated the 25th of July, that the Captain General of Cuba, Vives, had sent in his resignation. He complains of the appointment of Barradas to the command of the expedition against Mexico. Vives is fearful of the consequences of the expedition, says the letter from Madrid, and being unwilling to share the responsibility, he begs the King to send him a successor.

Vermont Election.—Between 70 and 80 towns have been heard from, which give Mr. Crafts, a Notional Republican, a majority sufficient to secure his election. It is probable that every State officer elected is opposed to Jackson. We believe Gov. Van Ness pledged the State of Vermont to the Administration in return for his appointment as minister to Spain. Why did he not redeem this pledge?

A letter from Athens, (Ga.) dated 14th inst. says: "On Saturday morning a slight frost was discovered in this place, which I believe is the earliest ever known in this part of the State."

A merchant in South Carolina offers to barter Whiskey for Rattlesnakes!

Fayetteville Market, Sept. 24. Cotton, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27; sugar, common, 85; prime 100; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 35 a 40; whiskey 22 1/2 a 25; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Sept. 19. Cotton, 7 a 10; flour, 65 a 7; corn 50 a 53; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 34 a 43; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37; T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 93; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

New-York, Sept. 21. Cotton 8 a 10 1/2; coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12 1/2; Java, 14 1/2 a 15; flour 5 1/2, wheat 1 1/2 a 1 1/4; sugar, N. Orleans, 7 1/2 a 8; St. Croix 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; whiskey, rye, 23; apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Sept. 22.—Cotton 8 a 9; coffee 11 1/2 a 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48; flour 6 00 a 6 30; wheat 90 a 95; apple brandy, 35 a 40; peach do, 90 a 100; whiskey 24 a 25. North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. disc. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2. Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crochery, Dye-Stuffs, Shoes, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, which were

bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. A. among the GROCERIES, are first quality Tenerife Wine, old Muscatel, do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above goods. 5mt278

NOTICE.

THAT on the 22d instant, will be offered for sale, at the subscriber's house, a valuable tract of land containing 270 acres, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, ten miles from Mocksville, and one and a half miles from Hendrick's Mills. The land contains a quantity of good meadow, a good orchard and as likely a prospect of Gold as any in the State. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and view the premises any time before. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance will be given by

GEORGE MOORE, senior. 3t55r

Notice.

A COMPLETE machine to collect dust gold has lately been invented and put into operation by myself, which completely supercedes the necessity of using sheepskins or any thing of the kind. The entire expense of constructing the machine will not exceed thirty five dollars. It may very easily be attached to a common grinder, or be put in operation by a very small head of water. The imperfection of the plan of collecting dust gold by skins, I think will appear evident to every person upon close examination, as it must inevitably lose much dust gold float off with the muddy water; besides, it is disagreeable and unwholesome and attended with much labour and expense, as the skins will putrify in a few days, even when tanned in the best manner. As I claim the entire right of inventing the above plan of machinery, I hereby discharge all persons from making use of my plan of collecting dust gold, unless permission be first procured from me, as I intend obtaining a patent for said invention. JNO. B. S. HARRIS. Mecklenburg County, Sept. 28, 1829.—3t55

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincoln.

on the 1st day of October, 1829. R. H. Aernathy Jesse Johnson Robert Johnson Christian Best J. M. Jacobs Sarah Kiser Eliza Burton Nath. Bosworth Mathias Barringer David Beam Henry Bisamer Ephraim Black John Collins Benjamin Crouse, for Frederick Moose Bennett Jenkins Jacob Cline William Crow Clerk of Superior Court Isaac McKee of Lincoln county Andrew Carpenter Wm. Cline James D. Connely Daniel Conrad John Crya Henry Dickson John Dellinger Jane Douglas Peter Edleman Doctor Evans Jane Smith Jacob Stillwell John Teymer James Taylor John Tucker Absalom Taylor Andrew Tarr Lyman Woodford Joseph Wilson James Wray Thomas Wilkens Francis A. Webb 2 Isaac Wells Aaron Wheeler Sarah Woods Isaac Wills John Wills Andrew Wilson 2 Maples Marmaduke William Whitt John Wilkinson C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

NEW GOODS,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER! ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of DRY GOODS, Of almost every description, Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO, HARD-WARE, Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. 3mt265 JOHN MURPHY. J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

For Sale,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail. 6t367 J. S. H. TOWNES.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte N. C. Oct. 1, 1829.

A. Isaac Alexander Samuel Lawing Edwin Land Abram C. Labatt M. Hezekiah Alexander Anne McKnight Andrew H. Morrison Thomas A. M. M. L. McGrath John McKibbin Daniel McLaughlin John McLaughlin Elizabeth McRea Andrew McCredue N. Robt. C. Neely Hugh Neely P. Louisa Phifer William Parker Col. John S. Porter John Farmer R. William Rylie James B. Rowling Esq. The Ranger of Mecklenburg Margaret P. Reed Joseph Reid John W. Rogers David Reid John Reck S. Samuel A. Stewart Mortimer Sharpe William F. Shaw James D. Sloan Widow Smith John Stephens 2 James Simmons Wm. Shields C. Shirrer T. Thomas Trotter Mrs. Milly Talton Wells B. Trangle John F. Thomas W. Rev. John M. Wilson Jesse Willitt R. H. Williams Rev. Saml. Williams son George Waddle William Wallis Robt. Walkup Y. James Young. WM. SMITH, P. M.

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS very low.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE. Reading and Spelling, per quarter, Recitations and Writing, together with the above, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches, Plain Needle Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, Plain and ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported Drawing and Painting on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method, 10 N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter. 6t257

Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, being the 24 day of Nov. next, will be sold, at Public Vendue, several

Houses & Lots, and several unimproved LOTS in said town; and among others, that valuable Stand for business, formerly occupied by James Irwin and Robert Simonton, and now occupied by Cowan & Alexander for a Store. It is expected those inclined to purchase will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given. GEO. L. DAVIDSON, Executors of THEOPHILUS FALLS, Robert Sims, JAMES CAMPBELL, J. S. Irwin. ALEXANDER HUGGINS, Executors of JOHN IRWIN. September 12, 1829.—4t254

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

MARGARET L. SUMMERS vs. the heirs at law of Benjamin Summers—Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alfred Summers, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alfred Summers appear before the next court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him. Teste, A. SIMONTON, Clk. 6t257—pr. adv. \$2 50

Deeds, for sale here.

POETRY.

CHILDE HAROLD'S LAST PILGRIMAGE.

The following poem is from a volume just published by the Rev. Lisle Rowles; it is inscribed to Thomas Moore, Esq.:

"So ends Childe Harold his last pilgrimage—
Upon the shores of Greece he stood, and cried
'Liberty!' and those shores, from age to age
Renowned, and Sparta's woods and rocks re-
plied
'Liberty!' But a spectre, at his side,
Stood mocking;—and, its dart uplifting high,
Smote him!—he sank to earth in life's fair
pride:
Sparta! thy rocks then heard another cry,
And old Ithicus sighed—'Die, generous exile,
die!'"

"I will not ask sad Pity to deplore
His wayward errors, who thus early died:
Still less, Childe Harold, now thou art no more,
Will I say ought of genius misapplied,
Of the past shadows of thy spleen or pride—
But I will bid the Arcadian cypress wave,
Pluck the green laurel from Peneus' side,
And pray thy spirit may such quiet have,
That not one thought unkind be murmur'd o'er
thy grave."

"So Harold ends, in Greece, his pilgrimage!—
There fitly ending,—in that land renowned,
Whose mighty genius lives in glorious page,—
He, on the Muses' consecrated ground,
Sinking to rest, while his young brows are
bound
With their unfading wreath! To bands of
mirth,
No more in Tempe* let the pipe resound!
Harold, I follow, to thy place of birth,
The slow hearse—and thy last sad pilgrimage
on earth."

Slow moves the plumed hearse, the mourning
train,—

[Mark the sad procession with a sigh,
Silently passing to that village fane,
Where, Harold, thy fore-fathers moldering lie;
There sleeps that mother, who with tearful eye
Pondering the fortunes of thy early read,
Hung o'er the slumbers of thine infancy;
Her son, released from mortal labor's load,
Now comes to rest, with her, in the same still
abode.

"Bursting Death's silence—could that mother
speak—

(Speak when the earth was heaped upon his
head)—

In thrilling, but with hollow accent weak,
She thus might give the welcome of the dead—
'Here rest, my son, with me;—the dream is
fled;—

The motly mask and the great stir is o'er;
Welcome to me, and to this silent bed,
Where deep forgetfulness succeeds the roar
Of life, and fretting passions waste the heart
no more."

"Here rest, in the oblivious grave's repose,
After the toil of earth's tumultuous way:
No interruption this deep silence knows;
Here, no vain phantoms lure the heart astray;
The earth worm feeds on its unconscious prey;
Rest here in peace—in peace, till earth and
sea

Give up their dead! At that last awful day,
Saviour, Almighty Judge, look down on me,
And oh! my son, my son, have mercy upon
these!"

* The beautiful pastoral vale of Tempe, in
Thrace, celebrated by all the poets of Greece.
† She died in Scotland. I have presumed
she might have been buried at Newstead, as
that he was born there.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Boston Mercury.

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE.

Ye powers!
That dreadful note!—DAY OF DOOM.

I awoke in the morning before the
usual time. My sleep had little quiet.
I dreamed of duns and deputy Sheriffs.
I was no better off when awake, for
my note was to be paid off by two o'-
clock, and my pockets were empty. I
put on my clothes. Dressing is bad en-
ough at any time; but dressing when
you have a note to pay before night is
horrible. Every thing goes wrong.
You fasten the wrong buttons, stick
pins in your flesh, and twist your clothes
villanously out of shape.

At breakfast nothing was better.
The coffee was scalding hot; the toast
fell in my lap, buttered side down,
(Nankens on.) No appetite. Felt
dispirited. Thought of my note—
two o'clock it must be paid.

"I have a whole forenoon at least
before me," said I, as I sallied forth in-
tending to make a desperate effort to
raise the money by borrowing. "Mr.
Q—, my dear friend, I have four
hundred dollars to raise this forenoon,
all which I must borrow."

But Mr. Q— had no cash. As to
money, it was all sunk in the bottom of
the sea, he believed. The banks would
not discount. Horrible words! I had
as lief hear it thunder as "the banks
won't discount."

So I went to Mr. X. and Mr. W.
and Mr. Z. Not a dollar. Hard times
—People failing, banks won't dis-
count.

"Then nothing remains for me,"
said I, "but to go to Sharp the broker."
This was a worthy who assisted needy
gentlemen at critical times, out of pure
friendship.

The rascal knew I was in search of
him as he stood talking with somebody
at the corner of Congress-street. I
shambled about near him, now trying to
catch his eye, and now glancing at the
dial on the Old State House, the hands
of which moved with a fearful rapidity
toward the point beyond which there
was no salvation of credit. What could
he be talking about so long? It was
strange he could not see me.

After waiting a long time I succeed-
ed in catching him as he pretended to
be moving off. "Mr. Sharp," said I,
"have you any money to-day?"

"Not a dollar. I overdraw my cash
account at the bank yesterday. Never
saw such a time for money."

"If the thing be possible," said I, "I
should like to have a note cashed."

"Ahem!" said he, "money is mo-
ney now. I have a sum to raise my-
self, but if you are in urgent want of
this —"

"So much so," answered I, "that
if it were for my own particular use, I
could not want it more."

"I think," said he, "that I know a
man that can do it for you, a particular
acquaintance of mine—(very particular,
I dare say, thought I.)—I'll step over
the way and see him. Call on me in
ten minutes."

"Very well," said I, and walked
off.

My worthy friend saw me out of
sight, and then went into his office and
sat down. Presently I came in. I
knew very well what he was about to
say.

"I have been to see the person I
spoke of," said he, "but could not find
him. Wait a moment and I will try a-
gain?" I sat down, and Mr. Sharp
walked up the street, took a turn round
the Old State House, and came back.

"Ah, I have found him," said he,
"but he is so short of money"—(I
looked at my watch.)

"Cannot he do it at all?" asked I.
"Why ye-es, but he demands four-
teen per cent. for cashing your note at
thirty days."

I looked at at my watch again,—it
wanted ten minutes of two. I looked
at my obliging and conscientious friend,
"There is no remedy" thought I,
"when a man is between the devil and
the deep sea." "Here is my note Mr.
Sharp."

"You have made so hard a bargain
with him," said he, "that I ought not
to demand any thing for my trouble."
("How generous thought I.) "But
as I must provide for my family"—
("your family must be horse-leeches"
thought I, "if they want providing for
at this rate.") "I must say five dollars
for my trouble."

There was no remedy again, so five
dollars more went. I got to the bank
one minute before two.—Coming away
I saw a great monster of a dog, with a
poor miserable half starved puppy under
his paw, squeezing the breath out of
his body.

"There's a broker and his custom-
er," thought I.

AN OLD GHOST STORY.

Ghost stories are always eagerly per-
used by a large class of readers; and as
we do not find any thing new in that
way in our latest domestic newspapers,
we have thought that perhaps the fol-
lowing old one, which we find extract-
ed, in a late London Literary Miscel-
lany, from a curious work just publish-
ed in that city might afford some enter-
tainment. The work which we advert
to is entitled, Letters of Philip, second
Earl of Chesterfield, to several indi-
viduals of the time of Charles II.,
James II., William III., and Queen
Anne, with some of their replies. The
manuscripts, in the hand writing of
Lord Chesterfield, were found some
nineteen or twenty years ago; and, be-
sides external evidence, their whole
tenor is said to afford resistless proof of
their authenticity. The singular oc-
currence to which we have alluded
took place in the year 1952, and the
extract, which we now subjoin, is given
literally from his annual remarks.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

A very odd accident this year befel
me, for being come about a law-sute to
London, and lying in a lodging with
my door fast locked, (and by reason of
the great heat that Summer, all the
side curtains being flung a top of the
tester of my bed,) I waking in the
morning about eight o'clock, and turn-
ing myself with intention to rise, plain-
ly, saw, within a yard of my bedside,

a thing all in white like a standing
sheet, with a knot a top of it about
four or five feet high, which I consid-
ered a good while, and did raise my-
self up in my bed to view it the bet-
ter. At last, I thrust out both my
hands to catch hold of it; but, in a mo-
ment, like a shadow it slid to the feet of
the bed out of which I leaping after it
could see it no more. The little belief
I ever had in things of this nature made
me the more concerned, and doubting
lest some ill might have happened to
my wife, I rid home that day to Pet-
worth, in Sussex, where I had left her
with her father the Earl of Northumber-
land; and, as I was going up stairs to
her chamber I met one of my footmen,
who told me that hee was coming
to me with a packet of letters, the
which I having taken from him went to
my wife, who I found in good health
being in company with the Lady Es-
sex, her sister, and another gentlewo-
man one Mrs. Ramsey. And after the
first salutation, they all asked me what
made me to come home so much soone-
r than I intended? Whereupon I told
them what had happened to me that
morning; which they all wonder-
ing at, desired me to open and read the
letter that I had taken from the foot-
man; which having still in my hand I
immediately did, and read my wife's
letter to me aloud, wherein she desired
my speedy return, as fearing that some
ill would happen to me, because that
morning she had seen a thing all in
white, with a black face standing by her
bedside, which had frightened her so
much as to make her shriek out so loud
that her weemen came running into the
room. I confess this seemed very
strange, for by examining all particu-
lars, we found that the same day, the
same hour, and (as near as could be
computed) the same minute, all that had
happened to me had befallen her being
fortie miles asunder. The Lady Essex
and Mrs. Ramsey were witness to both
our relations, and acquainted the Lord
of Northumberland with it who thought
it a very extraordinary thing."

From the New England Galaxy.

PARRIANA.

We make the following extract from
the reminiscences of Dr. Parr, under
the title of Parriana, by E. H. Barker.
One of his pupils says, in a letter to Mr.
Barker.

"As the best boys were generally in
requisition at lesson, of course they
came under more frequent rebuke of the
rod; but for the most part we all had
our share; when a question was not an-
swered in the first instance, it was put
to every boy with 'you,' 'you,' &c.
and the result too often was 'I'll flog
you all!'; this was immediately done,
and it was in my business, as the last
in the form, to assist in the operation;
and then I came to the slaughter last,
like Ulysses, but ere this the hand of
the executioner was wearied, or his dis-
pleasure abated, and it became more a
brushing than a flogging. I should
not call the Doctor's flogging generally
severe; it was characterized more by
frequency than by any thing else, as
we had never any guarantee for our skin
but in the Doctor's good humour. He
would often say, 'I never flog you in
a passion.' His fame for severity
spread a sort of panic through the city,
especially among the mothers, who
would sometimes interpose a remon-
strance, which occasioned a ludicrous
scene, but seldom availed the culprit;
while the wiser were willing to leave
their boys unconditionally in his hands,
especially when they understood that
he was so good natured as to allow us
to fill his wig with twisted papers,
"like quills upon the fretful porcu-
pine."

This introduces, in the notes a more
particular account from another pupil,
on this subject of the paper darts. He
says,

"When I was a pupil of Parr, I was
one day struck with the inviting ap-
pearance of his wig. I had been an ex-
cellent shot with paper darts, and hav-
ing prepared a sufficient number to keep
up a continued fire for some time, I plac-
ed them between my forefingers, and
lodged them felicitously in the lower
part of his hinder wig. I never once
missed my aim. No dart fell short of
its aim, or fell from its lodgment. I
pursued my attacks till Parr had fin-
ished with us for the morning, and the
Doctor left his room quilled like
a porcupine. Proud of my success,
and believing him quite unconscious
of my having been so insolent to his
glorious periwig, I pursued my sport,
nothing doubting. But I was quite
wrong. My next shot at our next
meeting missed the mighty wig, and
spent its force against the wall. Parr,
without turning his head, or looking in
the direction of the assailant, said very

quietly: "My Lord," here I fail, and
must terribly emasculate my anecdote:
for I forget even what language his quo-
tation was made in, but it was more
than neut, "you should have been con-
tent with your morning's or yesterday's
laurels." "He saw me," said this gen-
tleman, "at first; but he knew that my
occupation must have amused me be-
yond expression, and he was I dare say,
as much pleased almost as myself. He
participated in my fun."

It appears from the following anec-
dote that Dr. Parr, like other English
teachers, thought the birch a useful
stimulant of genius.

"Two of our present prelates, I be-
lieve, were at one time his pupils. One
at least, I am sure was. Parr used to
exult in the narrative of the sound birch-
ings he conferred on him—rehearse it
with his hands, and chuckle during the
rehearsal. This very circumstance aug-
urs well of the prelate's merit! While
Parr wielded the ferule, his invariable
rule was, never to punish lads of stun-
ted capacity, nor extort from mediocri-
ty of talent, treasures which nature had
not been prodigal enough to bestow.
No, the really talented he attacked, to
those nature has been bountiful and re-
solute Parr was to make her gifts be
cultivated. There is a distinguished
divine of the day, justly respected for
his attainments and merits, who was
mainly indebted to Parr's instruction
for celebrity. For some time after he
entered the seminary, over which this
great scholar ruled, the lad was classed
as a mediocre; and enjoyed in conse-
quence the comparative amnesty extend-
ed to that grade. It happened how-
ever, that one evening, (after school
hours) the head assistant called to ac-
quaint Parr with the momentous discov-
ery that "from some recent observa-
tions, he was led to conclude**** was
a lad of genius." "Say you so?" (roar-
ed out Parr, in one of his delighted
chuckles,) "then begin to flog to-mor-
row morning!!!" The distinctive
birch was, we learn, not forgotten.—
The eclipse of genius speedily wore
off."

Wants. The poor wants the com-
fort, and many of them the necessities
of life.

The rich, in general, want—the com-
mon feelings of humanity.

The lawyer wants—a rich client.

The physician wants—patients to
use up his pills and to pay off his
bills.

The mechanic wants plenty of work,
and good spirits to do it, and prompt pay
when its done.

The merchant wants—cash custom-
ers, and extension of credit.

Printers and Editors want—every
man to do what is right, and to give
them their dues.

It is whispered that some young la-
dies want—husbands; we think this
may be a mistake; if it is, we will be
happy to correct it.

In conclusion, we believe it will be
admitted by all that every description
of people want fortitude to bear with the
ills of life—and that many, very many,
want sufficient skill to float peaceably a-
long the current of prosperity.

Crossing of Proverbs. Proverb—
The more the merrier.

Cross.—Not so;—One hand is e-
nough in a purse.

P.—He that runs fastest, gets most
ground.

C.—Not so; for then footmen would
get more than their masters.

P.—He runs far that never turns,

C.—Not so; he may brake his neck
in a short course.

P.—No man can call again yester-
day.

C.—Yes; he may call till his heart
aches, though it never come.

P.—He that goes softly, goes safe-
ly.

C.—Not among thieves.

P.—Nothing hurts the stomach more
than surfeiting.

C.—Yes; lack of meat.

P.—Nothing is hard to a willing
mind.

C.—Yes; to get money.

P.—Nothing is so blind as them that
will not see.

C.—Yes; they that cannot see.

P.—There is no creature so much
like a man as an ape.

C.—Yes; a woman;

P.—Nothing, but is good for some-
thing.

C.—Not so; nothing is not good for
any thing.

P.—Every thing has an end.

C.—Not so for a ring has none, for it
is round.

P.—Money is a good comfort.

C.—Not when it brings a thief to the
gallows.

P.—The world is a long journey.

C.—Not so; the Sun goes over it eve-
ry day.

P.—It is a great way to the bottom
of the sea.

C.—Not so; it is but a stone's
cast.

P.—A friend is best found in adver-
sity.

C.—Not so; for then there's none to
be found.

P.—The pride of the rich makes the
labour of the poor.

C.—Not so; the labors of the poor
make the pride of the rich.

P.—Virtue is a jewel of great price.

C.—Not so; for then the poor could
not come by it.

MODE OF BURYING ATTORNEYS IN
LONDON.—A gentleman in the country,
who had just buried a rich relation, who
was an attorney, was complaining to
Foote, who happened to be on a visit
with him, of the very great expenses of
a country funeral, in respect to carria-
ges, hatbands, scarfs, &c. Why do you
bury your attorneys here? asked Foote,
gravely. Yes, to be sure we do, how
else? Oh! we never do that in Lon-
don, No! said the other much surpris-
ed; how do you manage? Why, when
the patient happens to die, we lay him
out in a room overnight by himself, lock
the door, throw open the sashes and in
the morning he is entirely off.—Indeed!
said the other in amazement, what be-
comes of him?—Why, that we cannot
exactly tell, not being acquainted with
supernatural causes. All that we know
of the matter is, there is a strong smell
of brimstone in the room the next
morning.

A gentleman having a remarkable
long visage, was one day riding by the
school, at the gate of which he over-
heard young Sheridan say to another
lad, 'That gentleman's face is longer
than his life.' Struck by the strange-
ness of this rude observation, the man
turned his horse's head and requested
an explanation. 'Sir,' said the boy, 'I
meant no offence in the world; but I
have read in the Bible at School, that a
man's life is but a span, and I am sure
your face is double that length. The gen-
tleman could not help laughing, and he
threw the lad a sixpence for his wit.

Under the Rose.... When roses were
first brought from Italy to England,
they were consecrated as presents from
the pope, and placed over the gates of
confessionals as the symbols of secrecy.
Hence, it is said, the meaning of the
French phrase, "under the rose."

Cheap Antidote.... The Mechanic's
Magazine says—"There is not a house
in the kingdom that does not contain a
certain remedy for poisoning, if in-
stantly administered. It is nothing
more than two tea-spoonfuls of made
mustard mixed in warm water. It acts
as an instantaneous emetic. Making
this simple antidote known may be the
means of saving a fellow creature from
and untimely death.

Support American Industry.... We
are glad to find that the public are be-
coming more interested in this subject,
and that in many places, great ex-
ertions are made to give Domestic In-
dustry a good and practical support, by
using American cloths and other prod-
uctions, in preference to the foreign.
A late Providence paper says, "We saw
the other day as fine a blue broadcloth
coat as any gentleman need to desire to
appear in the cloth for which was man-
ufactured at the establishment of Z. Al-
len Esq. of this town, and cost but five
dollars the yard. It was ornamented
with the excellent buttons made by R.
Robinson & Co. in Attleborough, and
we believe, was sewed with Connecti-
cut silk, thus being a purely American
article throughout."

There is no doubt that all the mate-
rials for a gentleman's dress may be,
and are now manufactured in this coun-
try, and if our people would come to
the determination to use none but of
our manufacture, a slow, but sure and
increasing support would thus be given
to home industry, and much benefit
would be the result.

N. Y. Herald.

If you wish to be happy for a day,
get well shaved; if for a week, get in-
vited to a wedding; if for a month, buy
a good nag; if for half a year, buy a
handsome house; if for two years, take
Holy Orders; but if you would be al-
ways gay and cheerful, practice tem-
perance.

Conundrum.—Why are females of
the present day like the lilies in the
scriptures.

Because the toil not, neither do they
spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was
not arrayed like one of these.